## **Claims**

## 1. A compound of formula (I)

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the N-oxides, the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein the dotted line is an optional bond and is absent when  $X^2$  represents nitrogen; the radical  $-Y^1-Y^2$ - is a radical of formula

wherein in the bivalent radicals of formula (a-1) or (a-2) the hydrogen atom may optionally be replaced by  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or phenyl; or in the bivalent radicals of formula (a-3) or (a-4) one or two hydrogen atoms may optionally be replaced by  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or phenyl;

X<sup>1</sup> is carbon or nitrogen;

at least one of  $X^2$  or  $X^3$  represents nitrogen and the other  $X^2$  or  $X^3$  represents CH or carbon when the dotted line represents a bond, or both  $X^2$  and  $X^3$  represent nitrogen;  $R^1$  is  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl;

aryl<sup>1</sup>;

 $C_{1-6}$ alkyl substituted with hydroxy,  $C_{3-6}$ cycloalkyl, aryl<sup>1</sup> or naphthalenyl;

C<sub>3-6</sub>cycloalkyl;

25 C<sub>3-6</sub>cycloalkenyl;

C<sub>3-6</sub>alkenyl;

 $C_{3-6}$ alkenyl substituted with aryl<sup>1</sup>;

C<sub>3-6</sub>alkynyl;

 $C_{3-6}$ alkynyl substituted with aryl<sup>1</sup>;

C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxyC<sub>1-4</sub>alkanediyl optionally substituted with aryl<sup>1</sup>; or when -Y<sup>1</sup>-Y<sup>2</sup>- is a radical of formula (a-1) than R<sup>1</sup> may be taken together with Y<sup>2</sup> to form a radical of formula -CH=CH-CH=CH- wherein each hydrogen may optionally be replaced by a substituent independently selected from C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxy, polyhaloC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, halo, cyano, trifluoromethyl or aryl<sup>1</sup>; wherein aryl<sup>1</sup> is phenyl; or phenyl substituted with from one or five substituents

each independently selected from C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxy, polyhaloC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, halo, cyano, or trifluoromethyl;  $R^2$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl, or halo; A is  $C_{1-6}$ alkanediyl; 5  $C_{1-6}$ alkanediyl substituted with one or two groups selected from aryl<sup>2</sup>, heteroaryl<sup>1</sup> and C<sub>3-8</sub>cycloalkyl; or provided X3 represents CH said radical A may also represent NH optionally substituted with aryl<sup>2</sup>, heteroaryl<sup>1</sup> or C<sub>3-8</sub>cycloalkyl; wherein aryl2 is phenyl; or phenyl substituted with from one to five substituents 10 each independently selected from C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxy, halo, cyano or trifluoromethyl; heteroaryl<sup>1</sup> is furanyl, thienyl, pyridinyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, or pyridazinyl; and said heteroaryl<sup>1</sup> is optionally substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected from C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, 15 C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxy, halo, cyano or trifluoromethyl; B is  $N^3R^4$ , or  $OR^9$ ; wherein each  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  are independently selected from hydrogen, 20  $C_{1-8}$ alkyl, C<sub>1-8</sub>alkyl substituted with one, two or three substituents each independently from one another selected from hydroxy, halo, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxy, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>3-8</sub>cycloalkyl, polyhaloC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, aryl<sup>3</sup>, polycyclic aryl, or 25 heteroaryl<sup>2</sup>; C<sub>3-8</sub>cycloalkyl; C<sub>3-8</sub>cycloalkenyl; C<sub>3-8</sub>alkenyl; C<sub>3-8</sub>alkynyl; 30 aryl<sup>3</sup>; polycyclic aryl; heteroaryl<sup>2</sup>; or  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  combined with the nitrogen atom bearing  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  may form an azetidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, azepanyl, or azocanyl ring wherein each of these rings may optionally be substituted 35 by C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, carbonylamino, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylcarbonylamino, CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> or

 $C_{1-4}$ alkylCONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; wherein R<sup>5</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, aryl<sup>3</sup>, polycyclic aryl, or heteroaryl<sup>2</sup>;  $R^6$  is hydrogen or  $C_{1-4}$ alkyl; 5  $\mathbb{R}^7$  is hydrogen,  $\mathbb{C}_{1-4}$ alkyl or phenyl; R<sup>8</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl or phenyl; or  $R^9$  is  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl, or  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl substituted with one, two or three substituents each independently from one another selected from hydroxy, halo, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxy, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>3-8</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub>cycloalkenyl, trifluoromethyl, NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, 10 aryl<sup>3</sup>, polycyclic aryl, or heteroaryl<sup>2</sup>; wherein aryl<sup>3</sup> is phenyl; phenyl substituted with one to five substituents each independently selected from C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxy, halo, 15 hydroxy, trifluoromethyl, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl,  $C_{1-4}$ alkyloxycarbonyl $C_{1-4}$ alkyl, methylsulfonylamino, methylsulfonyl,  $NR^5R^6$ ,  $C_{1\_4}$ alkyl $NR^5R^6$ ,  $CONR^7R^8$  or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylCONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>; polycyclic aryl is naphthalenyl, indanyl, fluorenyl, or 20 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphtalenyl, and said polycyclic aryl is optionally substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected from C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, phenyl, halo, cyano, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl,  $C_{1\_4}$ alkyloxycarbonyl $C_{1\_4}$ alkyl, NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>,  $C_{1\_4}$ alkylNR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylCONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonylamino 25 and heteroaryl<sup>2</sup> ispyridinyl, pyrazinyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, triazinyl, triazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, oxazolyl, pyrrolyl, furanyl, thienyl; quinolinyl; isoquinolinyl; 1,2,3,4-30 tetrahydro-isoquinolinyl; benzothiazolyl; benzo[1,3]dioxolyl; 2,3-dihydro-benzo[1,4]dioxinyl; indolyl; 2,3-dihydro-1H-indolyl; 1H-benzoimidazolyl; and said heteroaryl<sup>2</sup> is optionally substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected from C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyloxy, phenyl, halo, cyano, 35 C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxycarbonylC<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, NR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylNR<sup>5</sup>R<sup>6</sup>, CONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup> or C<sub>1-4</sub>alkylCONR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>8</sup>.

2. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein X<sup>2</sup> represents nitrogen and X<sup>3</sup> represents CH.

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- 5 3. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein X<sup>2</sup> represents CH and X<sup>3</sup> represents nitrogen.
  - 4. A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein both  $X^2$  and  $X^3$  represent nitrogen.
- 5. A compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 wherein radical A represents  $C_{1-6}$  alkanediyl substituted with aryl<sup>2</sup>.
  - 6. A compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 4 wherein radical B represents  $OR^9$  wherein  $R^9$  is  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl or  $NR^3R^4$  wherein  $R^3$  is hydrogen.
  - 7. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a therapeutically active amount of a compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6.
- 8. A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition as claimed in claim 7 wherein a therapeutically active amount of a compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6 is intimately mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
  - 9. A compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 6 for use as a medicine.
- 25 10. A process for preparing a compound of formula (I) wherein

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a) an intermediate of formula (II), wherein Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>1</sup> are defined as in claim 1, is reacted with an intermediate of formula (III), wherein X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, A, and B are as defined in claim 1 and Q is selected from bromo, iodo and trifluoromethylsulfonate, in a reaction-inert solvent and optionally in the presence of at least one transition metal coupling reagent and/or at least one suitable catalyst such as palladium associated with triphenylphosphine, or triphenylarsine; or

$$B-C-A-X^3 \longrightarrow Q + H-N \longrightarrow N-R^1 \longrightarrow (II)$$

$$(III)$$

b) or, compounds of formula (I) are converted into each other following art-known

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transformation reactions; or if desired; a compound of formula (I) is converted into a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt, or conversely, an acid addition salt of a compound of formula (I) is converted into a free base form with alkali; and, if desired, preparing stereochemically isomeric forms thereof.

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## 11. A compound of formula (IX)

HO-C-A-X<sup>3</sup>

$$X^2$$
 $X^1$ 
 $X^1$ 
 $X^2$ 
 $X^1$ 
 $X^2$ 
 $X^3$ 
 $X^4$ 
 $X^4$ 

the *N*-oxides, the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>1</sup>, X<sup>2</sup>, X<sup>3</sup>, Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup> and A are as defined in claim 1.